Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 17, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B2

The nucleic acid and deduced amino acid sequences of LRGRP are shown in Figures 1A, 1B and 1C . In accordance with the invention, any nucleic acid sequence which encodes the amino acid sequence of LRGRP can be used to generate recombinant molecules which express LRGRP. In a specific embodiment described herein, a nucleotide sequence encoding a portion of LRGRP was first isolated as Incyte Clone 492703 from a hNT2 cell cDNA library (HNT2NOT01).

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B3

Also included within the scope of the present invention are polynucleotide sequences that are capable of hybridizing to the nucleotide sequence of Figures 1A, 1B and 1C , or fragments thereof, under various conditions of stringency. Hybridization conditions are based on the melting temperature (Tm) of the nucleic acid binding complex or probe, as taught in Berger and Kimmel (1987, Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Methods in Enzymology, Vol 152, Academic Press, San Diego CA) incorporated herein by reference, and may be used at a defined stringency.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 34, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

B4

The LRGRP-encoding sequence, or any part thereof, is used to inhibit in vivo or in vitro expression of naturally occurring LRGRP. Although use of antisense oligonucleotides, comprising about 20 base-pairs, is specifically described, essentially the same procedure is used with larger cDNA fragments. An oligonucleotide based on the coding sequence of LRGRP, as shown in Figs. 1A, 1B and 1C , is used to inhibit expression of naturally occurring LRGRP. The complementary oligonucleotide is designed from the most unique 5' sequence as shown in Figures 1A, 1B and 1C and used either to inhibit transcription by preventing promoter binding to the upstream nontranslated sequence or translation of an